

Pros and Prospects.

**THE COKEADE
WATCHFUL WAITS
THE GROWING BOOM**

Present Form Needs are
Carefully Covered
by Craft.

SPOT COKE SDY AT \$1.60

The Foundry Men Has Gone to
The Spread Between Furnace
and Foundry of all Proprietary
The Outlook on Iron.

Special to Weekly Courier
PITTSBURG.—Some prompt
furnace coke was just before the
holidays and this consumers in-
sisted at the time. Of two other
consumers not covered by contract are
still taking coke, they arranged
for a few weeks on a tentative
basis, without any definite con-
tracts for three six months. So
far as can be learned no furnace
coke contracts have been closed in
the past week, and it is indicated, there
is very little coke consumption left to
be covered out of all of furnaces
now in blast.

The spot market remains at \$1.60.
For many weeks it had been pos-
sible to shade three in the case
of cokes slightly graded. Contracts
furnace coke rates quoable at
the market price, and the contracts
recently closed, in no case was
such a price shade more than about
five cents a ton.

Foundry coke is not showing much
activity at this time as the founders
are running with light and their
wants are supplied by contracts placed
at the same time as the price
was last. Some founders who sold
the greater part of the output on
contract are still selling this time pro-
viding maintenance prices at least
nominal. The market as a whole
is quoted as follows:

Spot coke rates \$1.60
Promy. binding \$1.75
Contract under \$2.10-\$2.30

Now at one contracting move-
ment is at the way the further
course of the furnace coke market
depends upon developments in the
furnace coke trade. On the one
hand, there is a possibility, though
not a probability, of a further
expansion of the furnace coke
market by more interests and by
interchange in the production of
pig iron the past two or three
months has been in excess of actual
consumption, on the other hand there
is the possibility that not probably
but a material increase in blast furnace
operations in the near future. Orders
received in the past month or two
have been taken up in October
and this leading to heavier opera-
tions this month at the steel mills.
This week the steel mills are esti-
mated to be operating at 40% of
capacity, against 35% for many weeks
past, but they could probably operate
even at 40% of capacity without neces-
sarily blowing out of any addi-
tional blast furnaces for some time
as steel and pig iron have been ac-
cumulated and can now be drawn
upon.

The long-lead iron market has con-
tinued up during the past week.
Consumers are showing little interest
and it is question still whether they
will need to buy more iron in the near
future, as their consumption in-
creases. Quotations are unchanged
at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for No. 2 foundry
SOUTH BELLINGHAM. Pa. Jan. 6
Charles M. Schwab last night gave his
annual dinner to his 1,000 heads of
departments at the mammoth Pothole
steel works. The dinner was a formal
affair, with the usual caviar of the steel magnate to dine
with the guests. The dinner was
held in the Pothole dining room, the
lowest price paid for the Pothole iron
was \$1.95 in 1908 and so on to the
rate increasing 24¢ each year.
This price was on the basis of one
with an iron content of 12%.

**STEEL TRADE PROSPECTS
CONTINUE TO IMPROVE**

But the Mill Movement Will Probably
Not Be Told Before the
Close of January.

Special to The Weekly Courier
NEW YORK.—The Amalgamated
Steel Workers and Daily Iron &
Steel Report will review the steel and
iron situation tomorrow as follows:

That there has been a definite and
continuous improvement in the steel
market in the past few weeks is beyond
question, but in view of the many ir-
responsible reports and predictions
now being circulated the fact needs
to be emphasized that the steel pro-
ducers who have a fairly sound
reputation for sound business, are
taking a very conservative view of the
steel market prospects. They recog-
nize that an improvement has
occurred and that conditions in the main
are favorable for further improvement
but they are faced with the fact that
the business lately has been at
prices which are not advanced
but are not yet advanced enough to
justify a large increase in the
tonnage but is based rather upon
the manner in which they endeavored
to limit the market in which they
covered their customers.

The disappearance of 1.0% Pitts-
burgh steel in December and the slight
improvement in December 1.0% mill
prices are evidence enough to warrant
a considerable amount of optimism
in the market. The market is now 1.0%
for prompt or first quarter and 1.0%
for second quarter. There are hopes
that before the end of January these
quotations will advance a dollar a
ton.

The disappearance of 1.0% Pitts-
burgh as the quotation on basic plates
and structural prompt shipment to the
furnace territory excluding Chicago
and some other districts is complete.
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Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING JANUARY 2, 1915			WEEK ENDING DEC. 26, 1914		
	DISTRICT	OVENS	IN	OUT	TONS	TONS
Connellsville	20,810	9,490	11,310	10,311	20,880	9,903
Lower Connellsville	17,115	7,852	9,287	9,150	17,135	7,752
TOTALS	37,925	17,342	20,621	20,462	37,915	9,655
TURNAUT OVENS						
Connellsville	16,627	7,207	9,330	7,150	16,6	

WEST VA. COAL TO BE COKE AT THE BETHLEHEM PLANT

Elkins Company Gets 20-Year Contract From By-Product Concern.

LOOKS FOR EXPORT BUSINESS

General Manager of Big Morgantown Concern Predicts Boom in the Coal Trade But Declares American Operators Must Change Their Methods

The Elkins Coal & Coke Company has just extended for a period of 20 years the contract it made three years ago to furnish about 800,000 tons of coal a year to the Lehigh Coke Company of South Bethlehem. This information was imparted by J. H. Hunter, general manager of the Elkins company. His company, he stated, was unable to assume the contract for the full requirements of the Lehigh company which will need about 2,500,000 tons of coal a year for by-product coke manufacture.

The coke is to be used in the furnaces of the Bethlehem Steel Company which will also use the gas evolved from the by-product coke ovens. It is also intended to utilize the tar and ammonia recovered for other uses. Any surplus of gas over and above the quantity needed by the steel company will be sold within piping distance of the plant for fuel purposes.

Mr. Hunter's surmise as to the control of the fuel business in coal and coke henceforth. He said that the European war will cause a demand for American coal and he declared that exporters must prepare their product so that it will meet the requirements of foreign buyers, who have been accustomed to the methods of preparation pursued by the British Coal Exporters' Association. He thought that attempts to ship coal in the way it is shipped for domestic consumption would result in loss and disappointment. All foreign shipments, he said, must be double-screened, and these must be at higher price than the domestic figures to make the venture of exporting attractive.

American coal in ways that are unknown in foreign countries that import coal, for there its cost, plus the freight from place of production to destination, makes the price so high that all possible economy is a necessity. Therefore, he said, they must accept coal in the exact quality way that American consumers commonly do. He added that the goods must be made attractive in the buyer's form as well as in value price; but price, while higher than for domestic consumption, can still greatly shade the figures exacted by British and German exporters. Transportation lines can be satisfactorily arranged for the transportation. Mr. Hunter concluded, will be one of the most difficult problems connected with the development of an export trade that will be permanent.

PENNSY ASKS FOR STEEL BIDS

In Providing for Repair Work for the Year 1915

The various steel companies of the Pittsburgh district were asked during the year to supply Pennsylvania Railroad Company bids on 17,500 tons of structural steel and 3,270 tons of steel for use in connection with reinforced concrete work. That amount, it is estimated, according to word from Philadelphia, will be sufficient provision for 1915.

It was stated at the offices of the company at the Pennsylvania station in Pittsburgh that the orders for the tenders only covered work to be done and that no new work was included in those provisions, and that whatever new work is to be done during the year would be provided for later.

Adams is Transferred

T. A. Adams, train dispatcher for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, has been transferred to Somerton, and is succeeded here by H. B. Pignan, division operator until recently.

Cookland

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

OLD ZUG IRON WORKS TO PASS INTO HISTORY

Plans for Nearly Three-Quarters of a Century, Mills to Be Closed.

The historic Zug Iron Works which for nearly 70 years has stood as a landmark in the iron business of Pittsburgh near the foot of Twenty-first street and just inside the almost forgotten borough lines of old Bayardton, is shortly to be closed finally as far as iron plants. The Zug estate is an old one, well known, too valuable for use as a puddling mill and wrought iron works, and it is likely the Zug interests will permanently retire from business.

The Zug mill was founded in 1828 by Christopher Zug, then a very young man, who with Jacob Painter built the now familiar Painter mills of the Carnegie Steel Company of West Carson, which became the Point Breeze in 1845. Christopher Zug dissolved the partnership with Jacob Painter, bought the present mill site in Bayardton and built his iron mill there. It remained a wrought iron plant and operated steadily for nearly three-quarters of a century.

The Painter mills shifted from the Painter estate into the hands of the American Steel Hoop Company and from that into the Carnegie Steel Corporation which turned the property over to the Carnegie Steel Company. No undulated iron has been made in the Zug plant for many years but it still retains its full complement of puddling furnaces and rolling mills.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL BETTER THAN GOLD

Product Valued at Three Times That of Previous Metals Output of Entire U. S.

The coal produced in Pennsylvania in 1913 was valued at more than three times all the gold and silver produced in the entire United States in the same year, according to a statement made today by Edward W. Purkiss of the Geological Survey.

The total gold and silver produced in the nation was equal in value to not quite one-third of the total of the manganese or antimony and bismuth produced in Pennsylvania. In fact, the mineral output of Pennsylvania for 1913 exceeded in value by about \$22,000,000 the entire output of metallic minerals for the United States, except pig iron.

In these figures, the pig iron and coke products of Pennsylvania are not included, but have been classed as secondary or derived products. The value of the pig iron produced in Pennsylvania in 1913 was about \$200,000,000, and of the coke \$70,000,000.

The principal items going to make up the total value of \$501,466,752 for Pennsylvania's mineral production in 1913, exclusive of pig iron and coke are: anthracite coal, \$195,151,127; bituminous coal, \$190,000,000; coke, \$28,290,000; clay products, \$4,231,457; natural gas, \$21,655,845; petroleum, \$26,453. Excluding the derived products such as coke and pig iron, Pennsylvania produced in 1913 more than one-fourth the value of mineral products of the entire United States, and exceeded the four states next in rank by more than \$8,500,000.

HOLDS RECEPTION

Colonel J. M. Schonemaker Greets Employees of the P. & L. E.

Colonel J. M. Schonemaker, vice president of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, and his official family kept open house in the colonel's office Monday noon—the annual New Year's reception given to the employees. From 1 o'clock until 3 p. m. an unbroken line of 2,000 employees of all ranks, highest to the most humble, passed through, receiving the handshakes and greetings of the officials in the reception line, headed by the colonel himself and General Manager J. B. Yoho. The men were given cigars and the women candy.

Following the reception the officials went to the private diningroom, where the annual New Year dinner was served, the chairman being the only survivor of the year when all the officials of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie are brought together.

MILL Gives 200 Work.

Two hundred additional men received employment when the Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Company put its new merchant mill into operation to-day.

Fuels Fuel Costs.

The Monongahela Railway reduced its fuel cost last year \$200,000.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Jan. 2, 1915.

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NEW CITY BUDGET SHOWS ECONOMIES IN RUNNING TOWN

Appropriations are Reduced Over Last Year's Items.

COUNCIL MAY SPEND \$78,055

This Does Not Include Improvement Work to be Done Out of the Proceeds of the \$100,000 Bond Issue; Big Saving Made in 1915 Program.

It will cost Connellsburg less to operate its city government in 1915 than it did for nine months of 1914, according to the budget which was introduced in council at its meeting Thursday. The new budget totals \$78,055, exclusive of the money to be expended for street improvements. No appropriation will be made for new paving until the \$100,000 bond issue is disposed of. According to figures prepared by Superintendent John L. Gans, superintendents account and balance, it will cost less to run the city government during 1915 than it did during the last nine months of 1914. This is accounted for largely by the fact that extraordinary expenses were incurred in putting the city machinery in motion during its first year.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES FEW

State Records Show 50,000 Less Cases During 1914.

JARLISBURG, Jan. 1.—There have been 50,10 fewer cases of communicable disease in Pennsylvania during the year 1914 than during the previous year, according to the statement issued today by Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of Health. In summarizing the work of his department for the past year he said:

"The people of the Commonwealth have cause to be thankful for the general freedom from disease during the year. In particular the mortality record has been free from typhoid fever as during 1913. The results of our years work for the purification of our waterways and the protection of our public water supplies may be told tersely by the comparison of the rates of the morbidity and mortality in 1914 and 1913.

"In the former year there were 24,471 cases of typhoid fever reported in this state and 3,971 deaths from the same cause. In 1913 only 7,900 cases were reported to November 1st and but 1,000 deaths. This means that there was a decrease of over 70 per cent of typhoid fever in the Commonwealth."

FEARS BLACK HANDERS

Oliver Italian Told House Will Be Burned Unless He Pays \$500

Nicola Rizzo, of Oliver, has asked the county authorities to protect him from the Black Hand Society from which he has received threatening letters declaring that his house will be burned unless he places \$500 in his safe.

In his statement, Superintendent Gans points out that the \$17,076.12 expended for street improvements, debts of the old borough and interest on borough certificates of indebtedness are not properly chargeable to maintenance and operating expenses.

The budget for 1915 was introduced in first reading. The figures for 1914 cover a review of 13 months. It provides the following:

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1915 1914

Salary of mayor and city clerk.....	\$ 2,450.00	\$ 2,583.33
Printing and advertising.....	400.00	652.25
Postage, telegrams, etc.....	125.00	126.12
Transporting prisoners.....	20.00	20.00
Sal physician.....	20.00	20.00
Office supplies.....	10.00	20.00
Police salaries.....	7,000.00	8,200.00
Fire department.....	25.00	25.00
Legal costs.....	150.00	150.00
Miscellaneous.....	200.00	200.33
Sealer of weights.....	1,100.00	900.00
Aldermen sitting in police court.....	50.00	50.00
Total.....	\$11,195.00	\$12,829.32
Aggregate for 12 months.....	\$11,125.30	

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCES

Salary of superintendent.....

Interest on certificates of indebtedness, etc.....

Printing and advertising.....

Office fixtures, etc.....

Notes and interest*.....

State tax on bonds.....

Treasurer's commission**.....

Total.....

Net expenditures.....

Cost for 12 months.....

*None of this appropriation used last year and none probably will be required this year. The appropriation being for interest on money to be used in repaying any notes that may be issued to obtain revenue pending collection of taxes.

**In 1914 this amount was included in salary of officers of department.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Salary of superintendent.....

Salary of paid firemen.....

Maintenance and repair of equipment.....

Purchase of equipment.....

Maintenance of alarm system.....

City electrician.....

Violent policemen.....

Board of health.....

Miscellaneous.....

Printing and advertising.....

Total.....

Cost for 12 months.....

Including purchase of \$1,300.25 equipment.....

Salary of superintendent.....

Ordinary street repairs.....

Lighting streets.....

City engineer.....

Asst. engineer.....

Engineer's supplies.....

Inspector of streets.....

Hydrant rental.....

Ordinary repairs to streets.....

Repairs to bridges.....

New sewers.....

Grading streets.....

Paving streets.....

Laying sidewalks.....

COKE PLANTS IDLE AS THOMAS LYNCH IS BURIED FRIDAY

Distinguished Men Attend Funeral Services in Greensburg.

TRIBUTE BY JAMES A. FARRELL

President of Steel Corporation Issues a Statement Pleading Departed Executive of H. C. Frick Coke Company; Hundreds Attend Services.

FRISCO AUTO PARTY SPENDS XMAS IN SPRINGERVILLE, ARIZ.

W. C. Bishop writes that the West is still "wild and woolly" and pastoralists Don't Like It Much. Spurred in Springerville, Arizona, the Connellsburg-Frisco auto party, composed of W. C. Bishop, Stewart and Fred Shulman and Harry Womack, spent Christmas "wishing for better roads so that they may push on to the coast. The roads in Arizona and New Mexico make the roads absolutely impassable for autos or cars.

W. C. Bishop writes the Courier that they scraped 500 pounds of mud off their machine. The west is still "wild and woolly" according to his letter, and none of his party fishes resulting in Arizona or New Mexico permanently. The letter follows:

"We left Albuquerque, N. M., Saturday and arrived at Socorro, N. M., the same night. When we arrived there we saw signs of all nations. Spanish, Mexican, Italian, and some American cowpunchers. The police force, which is made up of all Mexicans, stood and told them to go to it. We watched it till one o'clock then went to bed. They told us the next morning it kept up till 4 o'clock a.m.

"It was one of the most open towns we saw on our trip. Sunday the bars, pool-rooms, and all gambling places were wide open. We said, 'Let's move on.' The Gypsies looked like they would stick a knife in you when you turned your back." We noticed the signs up in different places, "We Do Not Savor Trust," "Don't Sit on the Throne," etc.

"We arrived at Magdalena, took dinner, and arrived at Durango, N. M., the same night. Next day we started for Springerville, Ariz., but the mud got so deep and about 4 o'clock we could make no time at all. We passed a man with ten horses and a covered wagon going to California. About dark he overtook us and we all stopped on the prairie, put up our tent, and cooked supper. Not a tree or any kind of a place of wood could we see, but the old man had enough wood in his wagon. We had a big camp fire and told stories till midnight. He told me he was an old-timer and going to California to join his brother. He was an old-timer and knew the trail. You could hear the coyotes yell all night; also the bobcats and other wild animals. John told me when they would kill a bear, that night they would come by droves. "Next morning we went out early, prepared breakfast and all started for Springerville, Ariz., plowing through the mud all day and till 12 o'clock that night. When we arrived there we were all glad to go to bed early. All were tired. Many times we had to get out in the mud and shovel and pull. John told us we were coming for John Duncan or O'Connor. A distance of 65 miles took 18 hours. They told us to hold up there at Springerville till it froze up or dried up. Three days later Ben Johnston came in to camp and he also had to lay up at the same place.

"When a strong man drops out of the race, it is grim grim. The mud moves on us at first but the mud becomes sticky and sticks to the mud, and with that mud we go. The mud is so thick that the whole length of his career." Among the prominent men who attended the funeral were D. G. Kerr, first vice president of the United States Steel Company, W. A. Metcalf and F. E. Edwards, connected with subsidiaries of this company, all of Duluth, Minn., Col. Edward O'Toole, Gary, W. Va., A. C. Daniels of the Norfolk & Western railroad; Charles S. Wardly, secretary of the Bunker Hill Company, Chicago; B. C. Long, president of the Pittsburgh Telephone Company, Pittsburgh; Thomas C. Johnson, formerly of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh; Congressmen A. L. Keltner, Scottdale; Mayor M. M. Cerny, of West Virginia, and the Frick family.

"Tizzo told Sheriff Klefer yesterday that he had received two letters from the Black Hand Society from which he has received threatening letters declaring that his house will be burned unless he places \$500 in his safe.

"The active pallbearers were James M. Atchison, J. A. Cowan, W. C. Mullin, Robert Ramsey, P. J. Tormay, Frick Veterans, J. S. Ritter and G. H. Seaton, old Irvinites.

President James A. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation, who attended the funeral, accompanied by Mrs. Margaret, paid the following tribute to Mr. Lynch in a statement issued today:

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"Those of us who have worked side by side with this strong man remember him as the embodiment of the qualities which belong to the ever-changing details in conduct of a business.

"From his official associates down to the workers in the mine there remained respect and a positive affection for the master mind who so suddenly was called away."

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914 AN EVENTFUL YEAR HAS PASSED AWAY INTO HISTORY

Hundreds of Interesting Incidents Recorded on Its Pages.

LAST YEAR AS A CITY CLOSES

Many Prominent Residents Are Called to Their Rest; Fewer Violent Deaths Are Recorded Than Usual; Progress in Civic Projects Noticeable.

Nineteen hundred fourteen which passed into history at midnight was an eventful year, just as all previous years were. It was Connellsville's last year as a third class city under the commission form of government and the details of transformation to this form the old style government furnished many news items of interest.

There were comparatively few fatal accidents, compared with other years, though the news of the outside world was featured by shipwrecks, mine and labor wars that exacted an awful toll of life, and the great war in Europe caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands.

The city was saddened by the deaths of several well-known residents, among them W. S. Schenck, Joseph Johnson, John Kurtz, Michael Harley, and the death of Thomas Lynch, head of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, was a distinct loss to the region's principal industry.

The most unusual accident was the remarkable explosion at Upperville, when a large portion of the little town was demolished by a terrible windstorm, a number being injured but none killed.

A brief chronology of the principal events of the year follows:

January. Nineteen hundred fourteen was greeted by the usual din at midnight Wednesday and the day which followed was the pleasant New Year's Day, as far as the weather was concerned, for many years.

Twenty-one hundred fourteen began as a great tragedy, marked the opening of the 100,000 men being trapped in it by snowdrifts, and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company at Fayette City. All are rescued, however.

The West Penn donates \$1,000 to a benevolent association to give financial aid to employees who are disabled.

W. D. McGinnis, celebrated New Year's Day by becoming the Connellsville postmaster, succeeding G. E. Kurtz, who resigned.

Early in the month the West Penn announced that five passes would no longer be issued to others than bona fide employees.

A deplorable condition is shown in Fire Chief Haddock's report, the firemen having been called out to 29 fires in 1914.

Vanderbilt suffers one of the worst fires in its history, eight buildings being destroyed in the night of January 4, entailing a loss of \$25,000.

The Socialists of South Connellsville assume charge of the town council.

A case of smallpox is discovered at the home of Frank Kunis at Merrell, but no others develop.

The West Penn opens its new line from Eel to Latrobe, tapping considerable new territory.

The worst blizzard of winter develops on the coke region on the 12th, C. & O. and Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Monongahela charged with driving Miss Sue Kiesner of South Connellsville into a bogus marriage, the woman subsequently committing suicide by taking poison.

A juvenile court is advocated by Secretary E. T. Baer of the Y. M. C. A. to care for youthful offenders, but nothing comes of it.

The most sensational robbery of the year is that in which Ralph Wiant, a messenger, steals a package containing \$12,000 from the Central States Express Company and escapes. One million of the money is subsequently recovered hidden in the home of his brother, Fred Wiant, on Washington avenue.

J. C. Hevick is chosen captain of Company D, succeeding Dr. A. R. Kidd. Robert Morton is elected first lieutenant and Roy Miller second lieutenant.

E. Radcliffe, formerly of Connellsville, is truly hurt and four trainmen less seriously injured in a collision on the Western Maryland near Myrtlewood.

Council announces that \$100,000 will be needed to run the city in 1914.

February. The beginning of February sees the volunteer firemen commence preparations for the big convection here in August.

A Health-Happiness week in the Y. M. C. A. is productive of good results.

A West Penn trolley car jumps the track and crashes into a fence on West Main street, but no one is hurt.

The families of railroad employees are overjoyed at the decision of the Public Service Commission declassifying the railroads may give passes to families of employees.

Council discusses the Semet's system of property assessment but eventually turns it down as too expensive.

The biggest landslide ever known in this section buries the timber & Coal Company trestle at Indian Creek under an acre or more of hillside.

Council names Doctors C. W. Gitts, Katherine Wadsworth, T. B. Francis and Charles Welbe and Joseph T. Johnston as the new board of health. Mr. Johnston subsequently declines to serve and no successor is named.

William Custer, arrested at Pittsburgh, confesses to robbing the home of Rev. C. W. Wiley, pastor of United Methodist Church.

Joseph Columbus at Ambridge banishes poor religious agitators as members of his church.

Twenty-four hundred men on Connellsville demand \$10,000 in back pay after recent arbitration award.

Rev. Charles Frank Buckner of Connellsville is extended a call to be pastor



of the Christian Church here.

A case of smallpox is discovered in the Davidson coke oven. William Brown, the patient, is taken to the city hospital, and the disease is believed to be contracted by a nurse.

Two men arrested here for picking pockets on trolley cars are freed when released before Alderman Cochran.

Interesting views of the coke industry are shown at the exhibit of the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

Report of Mine Inspector P. T. Walsh shows the production of the Sixth District is 8,219,000 tons in 1914, the results of the Safety First movement not shown in reduced number.

Very beautiful expert, on neutrality, what have, declared he has seen not of worse places than Connellsville.

Democrat leaders pay \$60,000 for the News-Standard at Uniontown and plan to make it a Democratic organ.

On January 11, 1915, the lighting engine in the Baltimore & Ohio engine room of the Gulf Coast ships once more, rebuilt and repaired, ready for its departure.

Volunteer Lathe is present, takes his life in \$100,000 at Uniontown. Four Connellsville telephone operators prove themselves when they place of Uniontown girls in a smoke-filled exchange close to the burning building.

Mr. Harry Cool, 55, of Cedar Avenue, died from burns suffered when his clothing catches fire at an open stove.

Mr. Mary D. N. winter died by the terms of her will to her South Side husband to her daughter, Mrs. Isabelle Newmyer Evans, and the remainder in trust for the use of her son, Thomas Newmyer.

John Marshall of Connellsville is indicted for the killing of Charles R. Guelph, by a jury at Uniontown.

Thomas Piot, a carpenter for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, is run down and killed near Dickerson Run. His companion, Louis Monte, escapes.

Judge Nathan L. Bunting moves away at his home in Uniontown.

Captain John R. Porter, veteran Baltimore & Ohio passenger conductor dies at his home here.

APRIL.

Board of Health and council cooperate in the City Beautiful movement by planting for a cleaning week.

Robert Shaffner and Paul Baker of Vanderbilt, perish under a fall of top of Paul's infant.

A petition asking that council put the question of buying the waterworks up to a vote of the people at a special election is presented by 107 citizens.

President James H. L. Prouty and his wife increase \$300 in salary making it \$1,000.

George Dietz is chosen at a trial of eight as best off, at a trial of 27.

W. D. Eason is named planer conductor for a month at a meeting of council with instructions to investigate conditions here.

Council puts task of organizing an East Side Fire Department up to J. D. Stillwagen.

James Reynolds and Martin Muller of Johnstown are arrested here, charged with robbing a Johnstown private bank of \$32.

Fred Paige secures a franchise for Connellsville in the proposed Pennsylvania-West Virginia baseball league.

Mrs. Anna Goeing is found buried to death before grave at her home in Ligonier.

J. S. Bivner is made Sealer of weights and measures by Mayor Merleto, at a salary of \$1,000 a year.

Mr. H. H. Hulbert is retained as chief of the fire department, together with all other paid firemen.

When No. 61 is wrecked at Budding, W. Va., Engineer Thomas C. Blight of Connellsville is thrown into the icy waters of the Monongahela and compelled to swim ashore.

Two lodges of Odd Fellows buy the old Luthetian Church on Apple street

and will convert it into a home for the aged and infirm.

Editor "Slim" Rice expires at home of parents on South Pittsburg street.

W. E. Ragan resigns as a city patrolman.

Theodore Rosoff is killed when run down by a Pennsylvania freight train.

Property owners along Latonia road protest to council against paving that thoroughfare.

W. J. Mitchell is buried in the ground and city detective by Mayor Marion.

Two men are killed when Dugout Run bridge is collapsed.

Six hundred trainmen in the Monongahela railroad walk out, being up to right shipments.

Baltimore & Ohio volunteers fire department joins the Western Pennsylvania volunteers to render fire protection.

Urbah Thomas, an engineer, and M. B. Cochran are injured when they jump from their engine to escape to a jump when a work train dashes down grade into it at Pittston.

Wyman Hotel loses its license.

May.

May makes its appearance with a bang.

John Shander is killed and three other men injured when a pit cut out and catches over a bank at the Phoenix mine, near Dawson.

John S. Carroll wins eight for county superintendent of schools, defeating his opponents decisively.

S. P. Asher chosen to head local schools for three years at salary of \$2,450 a year an increase of \$600.

Blind fireman through ceiling falls onto the sole of Mike Kunkle who dies from self inflicted gash in his throat at Trotter.

John Clay Shaw dies at age of 70 years.

High wind and rain storms sweep the region.

William Reese and Irwin Stott died when a tree falls upon them at Hunting Run timber camp.

Clende Anderson and John Lewis of Bonton buy the Sohle Hardware Company.

City beautiful movement results in selection of gardening plots on East Main street, Patrician avenue and Patterson avenue as sites for Sunday school and public school contests.

John L. Lander of South Connellsville is crushed to death between a car and the side of a cut on the O. & R. short line.

Connellsville Water Company notices that all patrons must install meters.

John J. Engs dies from effects of intense hot spell.

Chautauqua opens a seven day program on tent on South Side. Pledges for next year are 200 short of required 1,000.

Joseph Sisson, pioneer black maker of the region dies at age of 86.

Buddy of Antonio Perletti, drowned in Yough at Sodome 1- discovered by woman.

Mrs. Margaret M. Whiteman named librarian of Carnegie Free Library.

Thirteen cases of typhoid fever, valuing \$15,000, run wild.

Thick veterans entertain 3,000 at annual picnic at Idlewild Park.

Worthy following dog bite results in death of Frank Ball of the West Side.

Defect in advertising of election notice in connection with \$100,000 bond issue causes Mellon National Bank to refuse the loan, and whole procedure will have to be gone over again.

Robert Galloway, 66, dies at Monroeville cemetery.

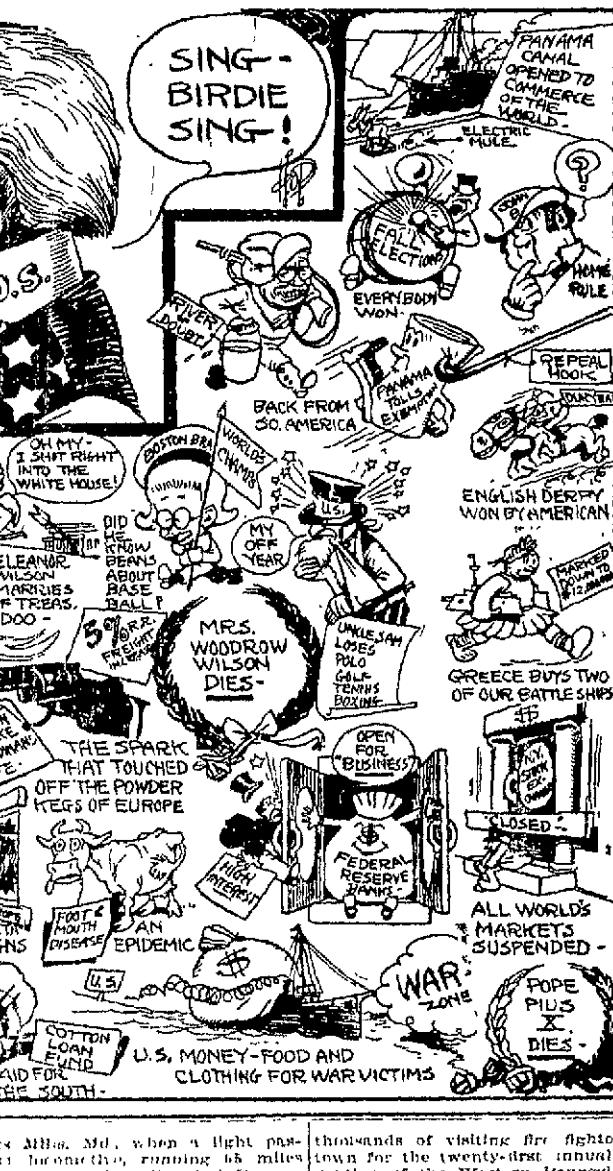
Thieves burst into home of Omer H. Roderick but secure only \$10.

AUGUST.

Dog quarantine of 100 days is declared.

Dry spell of six weeks is broken by severe rainfall.

Miss Helen Belle Rush wins contest for queen of the firemen's convention. Connellsville is turned over to



1914 COAL OUTPUT 510,000,000 TONS; YEAR A BAD ONE

Geological Survey Expert
Predicts a Speedy
Revival.

SLUMPONE OF THE WORST KNOWN

Dr E W Parker Comments on the
Unparalleled Dullness of the Trade
During Nine Months of the Year
Was Only One of the Many Causes

Notwithstanding the slough of depression through which the coal-mining industry of the United States was compelled to work its way during the last nine months of 1914 a decidedly hopeful tone prevailed at the end of the year and the opinion generally expressed to Edward W. Parker, statistician of the United States Geological Survey, was that the recession had reached its full ebb and optimism was apparent regarding the coming year. According to Mr Parker's estimate which is based upon numerous estimates received from leading coal-mining operators and others familiar with the industry the coal production of the United States in 1914 was about 510,000,000 short tons a decrease of about 60,000,000 tons compared with the record output of 1913. Practically all of this decrease was in the output of the bituminous mines. The production of Pennsylvania anthracite in 1914 was not materially different from that of the preceding year which was 81,718,680 tons. In 1914 however about 1,000,000 tons (principally nut and steam sizes) went into storage so that the quantity sent to market was about 1,000,000 tons less than in 1913.

The principal decreases in the production of bituminous coal were in the coking districts. It is estimated that in the coking districts the production of bituminous coal decreased between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 tons and that the larger part of this decrease was in Fayette and Westmoreland counties which constitute the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville coking districts.

The weekly reports of coke production published in the Connellsville Courier indicate that the output of coke in the two Connellsville districts was less than that of 1913 by about 8,000,000 tons or 30 per cent, and as each ton of coke represents about 1.5 tons of coal a decrease of nearly 12,000,000 tons in the coke output is indicative of the difficulties alone. The disproportionate decrease in the other coking districts was even greater and was particularly noticeable in Alabama. In West Virginia coke making has become yearly of relatively less importance and although coal production in some of the older districts showed substantial losses new mines have been opened and these have in part made up the decrease in production in the older districts or even West Virginia mines that ship to the Western States have been called upon to make up the shortage in those states caused by the prolonged strike in the Eastern Districts and the action of West Virginia thus affected showed an increased production over 1913.

Among the Eastern States Ohio showed the largest proportion of decrease for in addition to the depressed condition of business the labor controversies in the eastern part of the state kept a number of mines idle for practically the entire year. The output of the state for 1914 is estimated at barely 6 per cent of the output in 1913.

The production in the Mississippi Valley States is estimated to have decreased about 10 per cent, and the estimated decrease in the Rocky Mountain States is between 5 and 10 per cent.

On the Pacific coast the constantly extending use of California petroleum for fuel is the principal factor of influence in the coal industry although the depression in the lumber trade in Washington had also a reflected adverse influence on coal production which is estimated to have been about 20 per cent less than in 1913.

The opinion is generally expressed that the chief effect of the war in Europe upon the coal trade of the United States was to retard or prevent the return to more normal conditions which was about to be accomplished when the war broke out.

The first three months of 1914 were of unusual activity the high rate of production of the preceding year having been carried over into the first quarter of 1914 and the weather in January and February having stimulated the demand to some extent. Then came the slump in the iron trade, general depression in business, shut-down of coke ovens, and a period of distress throughout the coal-mining regions which has rarely been exceeded. The demand production and prices were all at so low an ebb when the war broke out that it is not believed to have had any direct influence on the coal trade.

The quantity of coal exported from the United States is compared with the total production can not be considered very large and for the most part goes to Canada which has taken about the same amount in \$11 as in preceding years.

As usual in times of depression and decreased production there was a plentiful supply of labor throughout the bituminous coal-mining region during the entire year and for the same reasons there was no complaint of inadequate transportation facilities.

Except in Kentucky and West Virginia there was a marked decrease in the production of coal in the southern states during 1914 according to the estimates of Edward W. Parker, statistician of the United States Geological Survey. The business depression was felt particularly in Alabama, because of its importance as an iron-making state and the fact that the iron interests more than any other branch of the mining industry suffered from the unsatisfactory conditions in 1914.

Estimates of the coal production in Alabama for 1914 varied between 12,500,000 and 16,000,000 short tons, showing in the future was the ar-

compared with 17,878,522 tons in 1913. In addition to the decrease due to the demobilization in the iron trade the disturbed situation in Mexico resulted in the loss of some market for Alabama coke. The markets for Alabama coal were affected by the low price of petroleum in the southwestern states by increased water-power developments by the competition of coal from Kentucky and Illinois in the markets of Tennessee and Mississippi which are normally supplied by Alabama and by the American Smelting and Refining Company because of the cutting off of exports in cotton after the declaration of war in Europe. On account of the keen competition which developed as a result of the decreased demand prices were demoralized but up to the close of the year there had not been any decrease in wages.

In some parts of Tennessee the decrease in coal production during 1914 was between 30 and 50 per cent but it is estimated that for the entire state the loss was about 20 per cent and the output was less than 60,000,000 short tons compared with 60,000,000 short tons in 1913. In this state the industry was somewhat affected by the decrease in the demand from the iron furnaces but probably to a larger extent on account of the falling off in the export of cotton which reduced purchasing power throughout the southern communities. There was a decrease of 5 to 15 per cent in the average price compared with 1913.

Kentucky presented an exception to the general rule in 1914 with a small increase in the production of coal.

This increase is not to be attributed to anything especially favorable in the way of demand but to the great developments which have taken place in the eastern part of the state during the last two or three years and to the fact that this region was in a position to fill a large part of the shortage created by the closing of the Ohio mines. In the western part of the state the production of 1914 was about 92 per cent of the output in the preceding year. The total production is estimated at approximately 20,000,000 tons in 1914 compared with 18,618,000 tons in the preceding year.

The coal production of Maryland showed a decrease of about 500,000 tons in 1914 and that of Virginia a decrease of 300,000 tons. In the former case the decreased production was due chiefly to the approaching exhaustion of the Big Vein which has supplied more than 95 per cent of Maryland's total coal production. Many of the mines have already been worked out and abandoned and others are reducing pillars and preparing to close permanently.

The coal production of West Virginia was the only one of the older districts to show a decrease of nearly 10 per cent with the exception of the coal produced by the miners themselves.

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